## SHERMAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

HIS MASTERLY CONTRIBUTION TO THE VIEGINIA CAMPAIGN.

ernment of This Generation -The National Situation Logically Stated.

man spoke here to-night in the Academy of Music to a crowded audience. The stage was filled with white people, while the body of the building and galleries were occupied by colored people, the outskirts of the erowed being fringed with whites. Senator Sherman was introduced by Gen. Mahone as the foremost statesman of the country, state in the Union and for the whole country he bore cordial testimony. Gen. Mae esteemed it a great honor to have the privilege of introducing the distinguished senator from Ohio to a Virginia audience. He came here, he said, to address the reason and not the prejudices of the people, and he bespoke for him a cordial greeting and a respectful hearing. Senator Sherman was cordially greeted and accorded a most respectful and attentive hearing. He spoke ns follows:

as follows:

FRILOW-CITIZENS: I accepted with much diffidence the invitation to speak in the canvass in Virginia, chiefly because I feared the public prints might have made a felse impression upon your minds as to my position in the recent canvass in Ohio that was neither just to me nor to the Republicans of that state. I accepted it, however, that I might, face to face, show you how unjust is the clamorevoked against the Republicans of Ohio—to demonstrate to you that what the Republican party professes in Ohio as to national questions is the same that it professes in Virginia, and that the practical application of the principles of the Republican party would be of vast benefit to the state of Virginia, while Democratic success would tend more and more to barden the times and prevent the industrial development of Virginia.

A PERTINENT DISCLAIMER.

A PERTINENT DISCLAIMER. A TRITINENT DISCLAIMER.

Not only your newspaper, but the distinguished gentleman who is the Democratic and disterior governor of the state of Virginia, has said to you that I was waving the sloody shirt while he was contending under the Union lag. If he meant hy waving the discody shirt that I sought in any way to renow the animosities of the war, then he was greatly mistaken, for in the speech to which he refers, and in every speech I made to Ohio, I constantly said that the war was over and the animosities of the war should be buried out of sight; that I would not in Ohio, I constantly said that the war was over and the animosities of the war should be luried out of sight; that I would not hold any confederate soldier responsible for what he did during the war, and that all I wished was to maintain and preserve the acknowledged results of the war. Among these I claim is the right of every voter to cast one honest vote and have it counted; that every citizen, rich or poor, native or neturalized, white or black, should have equal civil and political rights, and that every man of lawful age should be allowed to exercise his right to vote without distinction of race or color or previous condition. I charge among other things that these constitutional rights and privileges had been disregarded by the Democratic party, especially in the southern states; that at the inst election, in the year of our Lord 1884, wherever the votes of the colored people would affect the result they were deprived of their franchise by one device or other, and thus political power apportioned to the colored population was transferred to and exercised by white Democrats of the south, see as to make their political power greater than other citizens, and, by these means, Grover Cleveland became President of the United States instead of James G. Blaine, It was upon this declaration of mine, made with full consideration and with absolute certainty of its substantial truth, that the Democratic press, and Gen. Lee as well, declared that I was raising the bloody shirt, when the events to which I was referring eccurred last year, and not in 1881 or 1865; that they related not to the war, but to frances and upturned the foundation of Remillothox and the care and many the sanctity of the sallothox and upturned the foundation of Remillothox and the care and var. which overthrew the sancity of the allot-box and upturned the foundation of tepublican or Democratic government. It was the war upon the ballot-box, and not he war of the rebeillon that I arraigned.

HIS PACTS UNCONTROVERTED.

The truth of what I said was not contro-The truth of what I said was not contro-ried by Gov. Hoadly nor Senator Thur-an, nor, as far as I am advised, by Gen. c. I pointed to the public records, bitch proved all I said, and especially toted from recent leading publications in e south their full and unequivocal admis-ous of the facts stated by me so far as ev affected the state of South Carolina. hey affected the states of South Carolina, icorgia, and Mississippi, and their frank yowal of and defense of their conduct. I avowal of and defense of their conduct. I made no appeal to the Union soliders, but on ill good citizens, south as well as north, and said I would do it to the people of Virginia. Gen. Lee, on the other hand, if I rm not mistaken, has conducted his canvass almost entirely upon the basis of an appeal to the confederate soldiers, to the pride of Virginia, for the courage they exhibited in the war, and with military trappings, flags, and cavaleade he tries to turn the attention of your people from the questions of the present time, from your material development, from protective naterial development, from protective tariff, to the memories of a war in which. Virginisms fought bravely while there was a hope, and submitted honorably to the mibitrament of arms when their cause was

ost.

It was of the present I was speaking, and not of the past, and I said that this evil if depriving legal voters of their right to note was so great, wide caching in its induction, that it would be or be submitted to, but that some remedy would be found to prevent its success. I did not at that time dream that the same tectics of fraud and violence in the south of which I complained violence in the south of which I complained were about to be transferred to the state of Ohio. Yet so it was. In the recent election in the city of Cincinnati, where the Democratic party had control of the police, and substantially of the election, they resorted to fraud and violence so gross and shameless that even among the Democrats of Ohio there is an outery against such proceedings. I denounce them as I denounced kindred frauds in the south, and invoke against them the honest indignation invoke against them the honest indignation of Virginians as I did of the people of Ohio. of Virginians as I did of the people of Ohio. Fellow citizens: The great and pressing issue of the times, to which I invite the carnest attention of every Democrat as well as of every Republican, involves the fundamental principles of our government; that elections must be free and open and fair; that every honest voter should be permitted to cast his vote, and every honest vote should be counted, and no others. If this principle is once overthrown republican government is at an end, and the war of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, the war of civil strife between factions and of riots will commence, and there will soon be an end of all elections. In support of this I night quote what has been said by Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and all the leading men of the past, who justly denounced any violation of the purity of elections as the greatest crime against a regulitic.

AN APPEAL TO GOOD MEN.

I therefore appeal to men of all parties, in the name of all the great men of Virginia, invoking your just pride in your history, to see to it that in the present election, whatever may be the result of it, that every man entitled by the constitution and laws of Virginia and of the United States to vote shall be allowed freely to everying that right and that his yote shall States to you shall be allowed freely to exercise that right and that his vote shall be counted and announced. If Virginia will but do this she will by her example confer as great a benefit upon the people of the United States as any of the manifold benefits conferred in the past, and will pre-scribe a type of manhood and justice which

fundamental difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties? Un doubtedly this line of difference is the same that at the very beginning of the government divided the people of Virginia. This state had the honor of giving birth to the two great men who, above all others, may be considered as the great leaders in two opposing theories as to the nature and form of our national government. I speak now of John Marshall said the country was "divided into two great political parties, the one of which contemplated America as a nation, and labored incessantly to invest the federal head with powers competent to the preservation of the Union. The other attached itself to the state government, viewed all the powers of Congress with jesicusy, and assented reinciantly to measures which would enable the head to act in any respect independently of the members."

John Marshall was the great judicial expounder of the first of these theories, and, as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United Stales for thirty-four years, was able, by his decisions, to mark out the foundations and establish the principles of a strong national government, with ample power to maintain itself against all enemies at home or abroad. Mr. Jefferson was the author and champion of the other theory, and, no doubt by reason of his observations of monsrehy in Europe, was actuated by an honest opposition to what he called concentrated power, forgetting, however, that the power of our national government was the power of the people when administered by the nation as well as when administered by the

THE REAL WAR ISSUE.

These two opposing theories were manifested in every question, great and small, that appeared in the politics of the first half century, though even Mr. Jefferson exercised what he thought was an unconstitutional power in the acquisition of Louisiana, and Madison approved the bank bill and the high protective tariff, and Monroe asserted the highst national power in respect to foreign affairs. The result of the first half century was to establish the principles of John Marshall as against those of Thomas Jefferson, and nothing disturbed this tendency until the question of slavery unfortunately became involved in party politics, when the interests of slavery induced the southern leaders, John C. Calhoun at the head, to seek to cripple and limit and narrow the powers of the national government, and extend the power of the state and local authority. It was upon this dividing line between national and state authority that the civil war was fought, and it ended by the abolition of slavery, and should have been followed by the abandonment of the doctrine which led to the contest, so that now it may be said in theory, if not in practice, the doctrines of John Marshall are the established principles of national law, while the Democratic party still adheres to the old theories, and still seeks to belittle, to limit, and to cripple the powers of the national government as to many of the great and necessary objects of national policy.

shill seeks to belittle, to limit, and to cripple the powers of the national government as to many of the great and necessary objects of national policy.

Now, in these questions, whatever may be said of the past, the state of Virginia is far more deeply interested in Republican idees than the state of Ohio or any of the northern ideas. The two Virginias, taken as a whole and united into one state as they should be, possess more undeveloped resources than Pennsylvania or any of the western states. You have coal and from without limit under a soil exhausted but capable of restoration. You have harbors and rivers as beautiful as the sun shines upon. You have proximity to market, a good climate, all the products of the sea and all the productions of the land suited to your climate. These are not my opinions expressed for the first time to you in a political canvaes, but they were expressed five years ago after a careful study of your resources. I now repeat to you that whatever may have been your theories in the past, when it was necessary for you to do what you could to maintain the system of slavery, yet now that every man is free and a citizen, the interests of Yirginia areas much involved in the fair and just application of the principles of John Marshall as any state in this Union; that for Virginia stil to linger around the resolutions of 1798, when new elements and new life require for your aid the exercise of all the powers of the national government, is mere bourbonism. Intense and pure, forgetting nothing, and learning nothing by the march of time. What you want is a govern ment able, not only to protect you from foreign powers, but also to develop your resources, protect your industries, improve your rivers and lastors, and in supporting your schools, and, in co-operation with the states, to create and regulate those great lines of sommunication, both of water and rail, that tend, by absolute free trade between fifty millions of people within the United States, to increase the intercourse and supply the

States, to increase the intercourse and supply the wants of the American people.

THE REPUBLIC A NATION.

The constitution confers upon the national government ample power of taxation to collect revenue for all these purposes without oppressive direct taxes. Congress can levy duttes on inported goods without oppression, even to a greater amount than is now collected. Experience has developed a mode of levying excises on a number of articles yielding a large revenue, without being a burden but an actual benefit, by restraining their use. Chief of these is the tax on whisky, beer, and tobacco—a tax which is as beneficial in restraining the use of these articles as it is beneficial as a source of revenue and relief from other taxes. This system of indirect taxes can, if occasion demands, be extended to a multitude of articles, which would enable the national government, without burden to the states, to confer untoid benefits up on the people of all the states, leaving, however, unrestricted to the states all the powers they now possess.

Under the constitution no state can levy duties on imported goods, and thus this bountiful source of revenue is cut off from them. In effect, if not expressly, all states are prevented from levying any form of excise taxes, or taxes on production or consumption, because the imposition of those taxes would tend to injure the state that levies them for the benefit of adjoining sistes that do not. No tax can be levied by a state upon the production or manufacture of tobacco, lecause such a tax would only force this production and manufacture into other states where the tax was not levied. There is no longer any ground for jealousy of mational authority, because the commerce between the states is now so rapid and intimate that Virginia is to-day as near to Ohio as adjoining counties were to each other fifty years ago. The states have increased in such numbers, distributed over a vast region of country, that the possibility of injury to any state by mational authority is too remote to ply the wants of the American people. THE REPUBLIC A NATION.

THE TRUE AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

So on the doctrine of the protection of American industry which is now becoming a chief question of American politics. The Republican party plainly and strongly announces its purpose to protect all forms of American industry, not only of the workshop but of the farm, by levying duties on foreign goods that can be manufactured or produced in this country. The object of this polley is that our people may be induced to manufacture at home every article essential to American life and industry. We insist that this polley strengthens our country, makes it more independent of foreign nations, that the laboring men employed in manufactures furnish the best market for agricultural products, now consuming nine-twelfths of all the surplus products of the farm. We also insist that this policy gives employment to capital, enables manufacturers to pay more wages to the working men employed, and protects them from sharp and undue competition with foreign labor, while home competition in time reduces to the consumers the price of the article. More than this, we claim that the protective laws tent its, we claim that the THE TRUE AMERICAN DOCTRINE. article. More than this, we claim that the protective laws tend to develop the natural resources of our country and the production of the raw materials of Industry in our claim of the raw materials of Industry in our

sands of laboring men in every state possessed of the treasures of fron or east or
other minerals. In this respect alone, the
policy of protection will, in a few years,
double the value of the lands of Virginia,
give active and profitable employment to
all the laboring men in it, induce the reclamation of millions of acres of land now
exhausted by enture, set at work the enormous water power of Virginia, cause to be
established as near as practicable to your
coal and iron the furnace, the rolling mill,
and the innumerable manufactures based
upon the proximity of iron and coal, wool
and cotton.

THE VIRGINIA OF THE FUTURE.

and cotton.

THE VIRGINIA OF THE FUTURE.

I know it is difficult for Virginlans to inderstand the marvelous change that will be produced by the application of this policy. Nothing is more difficult than to change the habits of a people. The Virginia of old, with a fresh soil and admirable climate, fine harbors, and charming social life made up a picture of happiness and content that is immortalized by the pen of Thackeray, and yet this otherwise improvements and content that is immortalized by the pen of Thackeray, and yet this otherwise improvements and wealth compared with the northern states. Now, events have changed all this, and you have an oppornity to follow the example of Pennsylvania and Ohio and other states that have diversified their industry and developed their resources. We ask you, one of the parent states of greatest power and wealth when our independence was won, to join with us in a policy that will be of more benefit to you than to any other state, and would place you where you ought to be, almost in the lead of the great states of the Union in wealth, in education, in diversity of purentis said developed resources.

The Republican party believes in and acts upon the principles of John Marshall. If trusted with the powers of the national government they will be fairly exercised for the pretection of our industry, the development of our resources, the improvement of our commerce, the regulation of our railroads, and in every work of national policy which would seem to aid to the industry and premote the enterprise and comfort of our presource to the percented the proceedies.

What have you to hope for in this respect from the Pennecrate party? A lagrard all THE VIRGINIA OF THE PUTURE.

and promote the enterprise and comfort of our people.

What have you to hope for in this respect from the Democratic party? A laggard all the way, before the war and since the war, having no affirmative principles; unable now that it is in power to propose anything or to do anything for the common good; playing with a civil service law to which its leaders are almost unitedly opposed; tinkering with our currency by demonetizing minor silver coins, and paying off the noninterest-bearing instead of the interest-bearing debt; at sea upon the tariff, with Carlisle, Tucker, Morrison, and Hurd pulling one way, and Randall and others the other; professing to be for a tariff for revenue, and proposing a horizontal reduction of protective duties. It proposes nothing, it does nothing, and is nothing except an incumbrance on the national life of our country.

WHY CLING TO THE DEAD PAST? Why cling to the dead past?

Why should Virginians cling to this party that appeals to nothing but the names of its ancestors. It has not the clear perception of Thomas Jefferson or the strong will of Andrew Jackson to guide it, distinguished of late only by its crimes against the elective franchise, and, as it appears to me, living only upon the memories of the civil war, reviving in its parades and cavalcades and marches the events of 1865, while charging me for the offense of reviving the frauds and violence of the Democratic party in 1884. Surely such a party cannot meet the wants and expectations of the people of Virginia.

party in 1884. Surely such a party cannot meet the wants and expectations of the people of Virginia.

Upon what pretext was this party brought into power? They said the Republican party had been in power for twenty-four years, and had been guilty of frauds and peculations. They wanted to count the money and examine the books. Well, they have counted the money, and every dollar was found to be on hand, even to the last cent. They have examined the books with the sid of experts in office and out of office, and, among the multitude of public officers who are charged with the receipt and disbursement of public mency, they have not pointed out a single defaulter, rascal, or thief. No such record has ever been made by any party before in the history of this or any other country. They talked about fraud, and yet the official statements abow distinctly that there has been less percentage of fraud or defalcation than in any Democratic administration in the past, and that the later Republican administrations have been almost free from all fraud or defalcation. They said they wanted to turn the rascals out, but who are the rascals that they have turned out? Where are they? Have their names been written or printed in the papers of Virginia? When they found no rascals they commenced to turn out "offensive partisans," men who voted the Republican ticket, and the chief quarrel beno rescals they commenced to turn out 
"offensive partisans," men who voted the 
Republican ticket, and the chief quarrel tetween the members of the party is that 
they have not turned these "offensive partisans" out more rapidly. Instead of turning out rascals they have put in rascals. 
Mr. Cleveland, often no doubt misted and 
deceived, has appointed more penitentiary 
and jail birds in his eight months than were 
appointed in the whole twenty-four years and jall birds in his eight months than were appointed in the whole twenty-four years of Republican administration. You have no doubt read in the papers repeatedly of appointments made and afterwards recalled because it was found that the appointees had been in the penitentiary or were indicted, or ought to be indicted, for criminal offenses. They said that we had accumulated a large surplus in the treasury which belonged to the people, and was hoarded in order to make hard times. This was the cry of Mr. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. Well, have they paid out any of this surplus? Has any portion of it been applied to the payment of the public debt? They said there was enough of it to buy two barrels of flour for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Have any of you received your barrel of flour? What public measure supported and adopted by the Republican party during the twenty-four years of its power do they take issue upon? None whatever. They dare not contest with us on any question of the past. What has this party done since it came into power? What does it propose to do? Has it done anything to relieve the hard times, to raise wages, to add to prices? Have head, every measure has tended to harden the times, to reduce wages and prices. appointed in the whole twenty-four years of Republican administration

For years it has been the policy of all parties to build up our merchant marine as well as our navy. Of all the men in our country there was one who had devoted his whole life to this policy. He was a plain, unlettered Irishman of great energy and power, who, from small beginnings, had established the greatest ship yard in America, and one of the greatest in the world—John Rosch. He was engaged in building great numbers of merchant vessels and several ships for the government under contracts let to the lowest bidder after public advertlaement. Upon lawyers' quibbles and pretexts, that have since been abandoned, he was driven into bankruptcy, falled, and assigned, discharged 2,500 men, and then the vessels were placed in the hands of navy officials to be completed on the same plans at largely increased cost. This was the first achievement of the administration. Again, Courress had appropriated by the consent of both houses. \$800,000 to pay for Again, Congress had appropriated by the cosent of both houses. \$800,000 to pay for consent of both houses, \$800,000 to pay for carrying the foreign mails, of which \$400,000 was to be paid to American shipowners upon contracts prescribed by the taw. The Postmaster General disregarded this law, and adopted a policy which excluded American vessels, and transferred the carrying of our mail almost exclusively to foreign vessels. Instead of pursuing the policy of the Republican party of steadily paying installments of interest-bearing debt from the surplus revenues, they abandoned that policy, and recently have applied the surplus revenue to the extent of \$15,000,000 to paying off the non-interest-bearing debts of the government, the gold and allver certificates, thus contracting the currency at a

THE ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED.

a silver dollar that will circulate side by side with the gold dollar. WHAT HAR IT DONE?

What has it none?

What burden of the people has been lessened? What measure has been adopted or proposed to betwelf the people? None whatever. It is absolutely burren of financial results, and drifts with the current of Wall street pulsations. What does it propose to do in the future? I know of one measure which receives the ametion of the administration, including Mr. Cleveland personally, and that is the proposition of Mr. Hewitt, of New Jersey, to admit raw materials free of duty and thus destroy the protection that is now given to the farmer, to the miner of ores, to the easting of pig from, and to the growth of wool. This favorite idea of New York city is designed to enable that great seaport to command the cheap raw materials of the world for the special advantage in that immediate neighborhood in the manufactures of wool and iron to the utter destruction of the interests of the wool growers, of the mining of oreal and from the order.

the special advantage in that immediate neighborhood in the manufactures of wool and fron to the utter destruction of the interests of the wool growers, of the mining of coal and fron, and of the furnaces and workshops of Virginia and the western and middle states.

Contrast this policy with that of the Republican party. When this party came into power it established the beneficent system of the homestead law, by which the public lands were thrown open to the entry of a quarter section of land without money and without cost by any native or naturalized citizen of the United States who would improve it. This magnificent policy could not be adopted in Democratic times because it was held by that party to be not authorized by the constitution, and it was vetoed by the last Democratic President. The Republican party gave to this country the best currency that has ever been devised by man. It drove out of existence the heterogenous red-dog and worthless currency of the olden times, and substituted in its place the green-back and national bank note, which is good everywhere, cannot be successfully counterfeited, and wherever issued is at par within the United States, and since resumption is worth in every commercial city of the world as much as the bast gold coin issued at any mint. By the system of funding and the gradual payment of the public debt we so advanced the national credit that the bonds of the United States bearing the lowest rate of interest are now worth more than those of any other country in the world, not even excepting Great Britain. We have, without hurdening our people, established a system of taxation which enabled the government to rapidly diminish its debt, to meet all claims against it, improve our harbors, open up our natural ways, to build public buildings in every state, aid in constructing railroads to the Pacific, so that the means of communication all over our vest country are equal to those of the foldest established a protective tariff which has increased our manufactures from eighteen set our manufactures that nearly every stricle of common use can now be made in this country, and the burden of the tariff falls almost exclusively upon articles of luxury, which do not enter into the con-sumption of the common people. Under this beneficent policy our country has ad-vanced in wealth and strength more rapidly than any nation before in the history of mankind.

Nor is this all. This party, confessedly composed of the great mass of the intelligent people of the northern states, is still strong and vigorous in public confidence, and proposes in the future to continue the old policy of protection and public improvements; to encourage manufactures in the south as well as in the north; to develop your resources and enable you to share in the benefits of diversified industry. It proposes, by a wise, national election law for the election of presidential electors and members of Congress, to secure the people against the evils which now threaten it, and may, if not corrected, at any time involve us may, if not corrected, at any time involve us in civil war. And it proposes to secure to you a himetallic money of both gold and silver coined at their market value, so that the dollar of one coin will be worth as much as a dollar of the other in the markets of the world.

as a dollar of the other in the markets of the world.

This party now appears to the people of Vir-ginia without respect to the divisions of the past, with honest sincerity, burying out of sight all the animosities of the war, to join with us in a policy in the future, which will confer upon you greater benefits than are proposed by the Democratic party. We do not wish in any way to interfere with your local policy or controversies, especially as to your public debt. This seems to have been agreed upon by the acquiescence of the Democratic party in the plan proposed by Senators Mahone and Riddleberger. I dismiss this question from the canvass as one you have settled for yourselves, with which a non-resident has no part or lot. dismiss this question from the canvass as one you have settled for yourselves, with which a non-resident has no part or lot. We admire the courage with which you fought in what you regarded as a good cause during the war, and claim for ourselves a share of the honor you conferred upon American citizenship by your courage. We frankly admit the sincerity of the motives which led you into the contest, and neither wish to reproach you with nor to make any reference to what you did during the war, and all we ask of you is to join with us in securing the just results of the war expressed in the constitutional amendments and still more broadly in the parole taken by Gen. Lee and his soldiers at the close of the war. You may not agree with us as to the wisdom of the adoption of the constitutional amendments or in the necessity for universal manhood suffrage, but these, like the war, are questions of the past. They stand recorded and agreed to by yourselves as amendments to the constitution. They are to be respected like any other portion of the constitution, and all we ask of you is to join with us he the constitution. They are to be respected like any other portion of the constitution, and all we ask of you is to join with us in securing to every citizen his rights as prescribes by the constitution, and to allow every legal voter to cast one honest vote and have it counted. We can fairly appeal to the confederate soldiers as a point of honor to observe the parole they took, and to the descendants of these soldiers, who by inheritance assumed the promise of their ancestors, to stand by the honorable terms agreed upon between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee at the close of the war, that all should go home, be good citizens, and observe the constitution and laws of the and observe the constitution and laws of the land. Upon this footing there is not a man north who would not freely and heartily and kindly meet in party relations or in social ties with confederate soldiers, without regard to the contest which ended

PHILOSOPHY IN DEFEAT. Perhaps it was as well that, after a long

Perhaps it was as well that, after a long lease of powerby the Republican party, the Democratic party should be put on trial for four years. It, at least, will dissipate the impression in the south as to the ability of that party to manage the multiplied interests of a great government like ours. It may, I trust, also dissipate the impressions of the south as to the purposes and objects of the Republican party. Wedo feel a deep interest in the election of Gov. Wise and in the re-election of Gien. Mahone, though they are confederate soldiers of proved courage. We neither expect them to waive their pride in their schlevements nor their loyalty of purpose and intent during the civil war; but we understand that they are willing now to join with all others, north and south, in the maintenance of Republican principles, and we, therefore, feel for their success the same carnest desire, and for the same reasons that we struggled for success in Chic and expect it in New York. It would be a memorable triumph if Virginia, the mother of states and statesmen, should now break the sectional line that ginia, the mother of states and statesmen threatens our country with constant con-tention, and, governed by the best interests ding of our mail almost exclusively to foreign vessels. Instead of pursuing the policy of the Republican party of steadily paying installments of interest-bearing debt from the surplus revenues, they abandoned that policy, and recently have applied the surplus revenue to the extent of \$13,000,000 to paying off the non-interest-bearing debts of the government, the gold and alliver certificates, thus contracting the currency at a period of the year when an increase was demanded for moving the crops. Through Mr. Jordan, the treasurer of the United States, the administration adopted the favorite policy of Samuel J. Tilden of a single geld standard of money, and now are pursuing that policy with steady perstancity. They excluded the fractional silver from the count as money, have done all they could to depreciate silver in the market, and now openly oppose the colnage of

honest ballot and no more, and to have that vote counted. If this is done, and your ex-ample is followed. I have the confidence to believe that the end of sectional autmostly is at hand, and our country will again be in the highway to unbounded prosperity. SCENES AT THE MEETING.

SCENES AT THE MERTING.

Gen. Mahone was greeted with renomous abuse as he undertook to introduce the distinguished speakers. He finally commanded aftention, and the applause silenced the interruptions.

Mr. Sherman was received almost bofsterously, the characteristic southern greeting being evidently a severe test for his "ear-drums." Cries of "That's it," "Now you're talking," "That's the truth," &c., were almost the only interruptions, age bursts of spontaneous applause. Once, indeed, W. F. Giddings, a relative of Joshua R. Giddings, called out, "Mr. Sherman, I want to ask you a question." This caused a tunuil, but it was soon suppressed by the ready wit of the speaker.

Maj. McKinley, who, with Gen. Raum, also epoke, made a most felicitous address, and captured the hearts of all.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Republicans Active, Vigilant, and Hope-

ful—The Conkling Boomerang—A Malefactor as a Democratic Candidate, New York, Oct. 29.—Members of the executive committee were at Republican state head-quarters to-day to attend a meeting held to consider the returns from the state. With less than a half dozen exceptions all the reports received give a splendid premise for the Republican ticket. "If the Republicans come out and vote," said Chairman tole, "I don't see how we are to be beaten, but, of course, with a party against as that gave Tweed nearly 42,000 majority for the senate after his crimes were fully known, it must be acknowledged that we must be active and vigilant until the poils close."

Mr. Sperry, private secretary of the late New Your, Oct. 29 .- Members of the execu-

a party against us that gave Tweed nearly 42.050 majority for the semite after his crimes were fully knows, it must be acknowledged that we must be settive and vigilian until the polls close."

Mr. Sperry, private secretary of the late Judge Folger, and Mr. Builer, former appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, called to say that they did not know of a single friend of Judge Folger who would not give the ticket a warm support. "If our information is worth anything," said Sperry, "this partner of Tweed's, who is running on the Democratic ticket, will be weefully beaten."

In spite of the fact that the Democrate reloudly boasting that they will carry New York by a vote not less than 20,000, the Republicans think they will have every reason 10 be satisfied with the vote of this city. Each day new evidence is presented of the hitter feeling which prevalls among life-long Democrats toward Mr. Hill. This evidence comes in several ways, and the prediction is that the number of Democrats in this city who fail to vote for Mr. Hill will be very large.

An Albany special to the Commercial Advertiser this evening says the fact has been developed there that Hill's friends have already secured large numbers of pasters for Carr and all candidates below him on the Republican state tleket. It is said on good Democratic authority that they will begin early on the morning of election day to throw every Democratic candidate overboard for Hill.

The Conkling episode has reacted against the Democrate here and in Utlea, for many Republicans who folt nedimed to both Davenport now declare they will support him. In Utlea the very men who led the revolt against the Democrate here and in Utlea, for many Republicans who folt nedimed to both Davenport now declare they will support him. In Utlea the very men who led the revolt against the Democrate here and in Utlea, for many Republican text.

The nonlination for county Judge of Queensevanty for the Republican ticket.

The bourdantion by the Democrats of Benjamin W. Downing for county

AYOR.

EFFORTS TO SECURE GOOD GOVERNMENT. EFFORTS TO SECURE GOED GOVERNMENT.

The subcommittee of new committee of seventy, appointed to wait upon Gov. Hill and Ira Davenport, not to-day at Fifth Avenue Hotel. The committee consisted of Salgun H. Wales, John Foley, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. Gratam Hyatt, and Jefferson M. Levy. They called upon the governor to urge the importance of spring election for all municipal purposes, asking both Mr. Davenport and Gov. Hill, in the event of their election, to favor such a law as would separate city from all state and tational elections, save to langurate business methods and not politics in all materias of city government. The committee hold a long centerence with Gov. Hill, who promised them every support. Davenport also promised to aid the tax payors and people of New York in the efforts to secure good government.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Senator Sherman's Reception at Richmond-Bright Signs of Republican Victory.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 29.—Correspondents o northern papers who have been coming to Virginia for years before elections say they have never seen less exchement in the cities of
the state than there is now in reference to this
election. They do not pretend to account for
it, but Republicans think it is Democratic
opathy. If this is true the Democratic opathy. If this is true the Democratic vote
will be much below the last year's figures. In
the white counties the Republican gains will
be large. In the black counties the Democrats
will try to purchase the colored vote. Their
failure in this will defeat them.

The registrars of this city, as they did in
Petersburg, refused to day to permit the Republicans to copy the registration lists.
Senator Sherman will be received here by
thousands of people, and in spite of the bourbous press, which asks them not to hear him
speak, a great many former Democrats will
listen to him.

The light between Hon, John L. Berbour and
Hon, John W. Daniel, aspiring to a seat in the
United States Senate, has greatly democralized
the beauteness of flarkour's higher. have never seen less excitement in the cities of

Hon John W. Daniel, aspiring to a seat in the United States Senate, has greatly demoralized the bourbons of larbour's district. The signs of a Republican victory are still bright.

bright.

A BOURBON BACKDOWN.

PULASKI, VA., Oct. 29.—Capt. Patrick O'Ferrell spoke here to an appreciative audionce. He discussed the tariff, resulting in several conveits to Republicanism. The Democrats asked for a division of time for Gen. Walker. The captain promptly accepted, according them their own terms, but their leader squarely backed down.

Bestos, Oct. 21.—This morning the Powiett pneumatic gun-carriage was subjected to a pri-vate test before the officers of the company at the South Boston Iron works. The test was in the South Boston Iron works. The test was in every way successful. This gun was invented by the late Lleut. Powlett, of the United States army, who was formerly an English ordnance officer. The patents issued in connection with this earrhing cover the appliance of pneumatic force, the simplicity of the mechanism, and the protection of the working parts. Under the old system from thirteen to thirty men were required to man each gun, white only two men are reached with this arrangement. On Nov. 15 another test will take place at Sandy Hock terfore Secretary Endicottand the fortificall on board.

Carl Schurz's Newspaper Venture. Boston, Oct. 29.-The Transcript says: "Hon. Carl Schurz, who left this city for New York ast night, before leaving made an offer to the last night, before leaving made an offer to the stockholders of the Boston Post to take the paper off their hands, and it is understood that if the offer is accepted the paper will horseafter be run on an Independent basis politically. Mr. Schurz has offered 20,000 cach, assuming the corporation's debt of 35,500. It is not known whether or not the stockholders will accept Mr. Schurz's offer.

The 54-Ton Gun a Faiture.

Beeron, Oct. 29.—The enting of the although at the South Boston Transvorks was a fallure. The men upon stripping the mold from

BELVITTER, N. J., Oct 29.—Brown Hill, extlector of taxes for Oxford fown hip, is short in his accounts, and resigned. His bondernen are good for the amount.

DEADLY ASSAULT UPON FRANCE'S MIN-ISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Russia Secretly Arming-Baltimore Plenary Council-Question Referred to Washington-German Liberals Vic torietts. Panis, Oct. 29.—Considerable excitement

was created here to-day by an attempt to assassinate M. de Freycinet, the French minister of foreign affairs. After attending cabinet meeting M. de Freycinet took a drive over the Pont Concords at noon and, while returning to the building occupied by the ministry of foreign affairs, a man stepped out into the roadway and fired a pistol directly at the carriage in which was seated M, de Freycinet. Fortunately the shot was harmless,

carriage in which was seated M, de Freycinet. Fortunately the shot was harmless, and before the culprit could fire again he was arrested by a police officer who happened to be near the scene of the outrage.

When the would-be assassin was examined at the police station he confessed that he did not know M. de Freycinet personally, and refused to give his name or occupation. The culprit stated that M. de Freycinet had injured him in reputation, bonor, and fortune. He said he knew M. Freycinet only hy his photograph.

The assailant is a Corsican. He declares that his motive was revenge, and was not of a political nature. He says he will make an explanation to-morrow of his attempt to take the life of M, de Freycinet. He claims the service of a lawyer. A doctor will examine into his mental condition.

M. de Freycinet has suffered no ill consequences beyond a slight shock to his nervous system. He has received numerous congratulations on his escape, especially from the foreign diplomates in this city.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The Post's correspondent at Rome states, on the best authority, that the pope has decided entirely in favor of Spain in the Carolines question.

THE BALTIMORE PLENARY COUNCIL.

THE BALTIMORE PLENARY COUNCIL. THE BALTIMORE PLENARY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Dr. O'Connell, rector of the American College in Home, will sail from Liverpool on Saturday, in the steamer Aurania, for New York. He takes with him the acts and decrees of the council held in Baltimore some time ago, which have been revised by the pope. The decrees are substantially unaltered, but some minor details have been modified. Dr. O'Connell hopes to reach Baltimore by Nov. 11, in time to attend the conference in that city. He expects to return to Home early in January.

Calliele, England, Oct. 23.—One of the most daring robberies occurred last night in this vicinity. Netherby Hall, the residence of Sir Frederick Ulich Graham, was robbed of most of its valuables by a gang of larglars. One of the servants being awakened by the noise of the burglars hastened to the nearest police station to secure help. When returning with the police the gang of burglars were met hastening away with their plunder. The robbers draw revolvers and opened fire on the police, wounding three of them, two fatally. In the confusion that ensued the turglars made their escape. A large force of detectives are now at work searching for the robbers, and the police of other cities and towns have been notified by telegraph to look out for them. CABLISLE, ENGLAND, Oct. 29 .- One of the

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN GUINEA. PARIS, Oct. 20.—Two French men-of-war have been ordered to proceed at once to Guinea to protect French interests in that country. The dispute growing out of the rival claims of France and Portugal to certain sections of Guinea has reached a crisis, and serious events are feared.

and serious events are feared.

HIEL WAS A VERY DAD REDEL.

TORONTO, ONT., Oct. 29.—A special cable dispatch to the Globe says: "A letter appears in the London Times which is believed, on good evidence, to have been written by Lord Bramwell, condemning the action of those who are urging a reprieve for Riel. His lordship considers that no man deserves punishment so much as the man who leads a rebelilor. Riel in particular was a very bad rebel, having carried on his rebellion for gain. This is his second offense, and, says his lordship, he has done more mischief than a score of burglars, murderers, and other criminals." murderers, and other criminals.

CONSTANTINGUE, Oct. 23.—The porte has asked United States Minister Cox whether Turkey in regard to the customs tariff.
Mr. Cox has referred the matter to the government at Weshington and awaits instructions.

NEW GERMAN LIBERALS VICTORIOUS. Brillian, Oct. 29.—The election to-day for delegates to choose members of the Prussian diet went strongly in favor of the new German liberal party. Of the 4,000 delegates chosen, 960 are conservatives, 170 national liberals, and the remainder new German liberals.

GERMANY REPUSES-SPAIN INSISTS.

GERMANY REPUSES—SPAIN INSISTS.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The North German Gazette, commenting on the Carolines question, hints that the diplomatic dealings of Senor Eldunyen, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, respecting that dispute, are of a doubtful character.

MADRID, Oct. 28.—El Liberal to-day states that, Prince Bismarck having refused to admit the claim of Spanish priority of possession of the island of Yap, Spain has prepared another note containing a severe argument against the logical deduction of the German chancellor and insisting on the acceptance of the claim of Spanish priority. acceptance of the claim of Spanish priority. BUSSIA SECRETLY ARMING.

LONDON, Oct. 29.-Dispatches from St. Lexnon, Oct. 29.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg to-day state that Russian cabinet officials allege that Austria and Servia are intriguing for territorial agrandizement detrimental to Russian interests in the Balkan peninsula. Their information must have been received from what they consider a reliable source, as Russia has for the past few days been secretly arming with a view of being prepared at any moment should the contingency arise to assert her claims in the Balkan states.

Jerome Park Baces.

Jerome Park Races. New York, Oct. 29.—The races to-day were run in a steady down-pour of rain at Jerome Park. An unfortunate accident occurred in the first race. After the start the thirtieon horse cogaged in the contest ran to the turn around the club house, when Maggle J. with young Potter on, elipped and fell. Brookwood, with Meaton on, fell over him, the latter horse breaking his neck and dieing instantly. Sam Brown, fuden by Arnold, next went over, and Withers's cott, Stonebuck, topped the heap, with Kenny as his jockey. There was great combision for a few moments till horses and riders were extreased. Then it was found that Potter had bad his jaw broken in two places and is not likely to recover.

First race—Free handleng aweepstakes of \$25 cach, with \$500 added, \$190 to the second, three-quarter mile. Thirteen horses started. Hobert led around the club house, when, after the accident. Choctaw got in the lead with Florence E and Richmond close up. Florence E wan by one-half a length, Richmond second, Choctaw third. Time, 118-4.

Second race—Free handlengs wweepstakes, for 2-year-olds of \$25 cach, with \$500 added, three-quarter mile. Bordelates won by a longth, Amarchy second, Blumache third. Time, 118-4.

Third race—Free handlengs weepstakes, for 2-year-olds of \$25 cach, with \$500 added, three—free handlengs weepstakes, \$55 cach, with \$750 added, one and one-cight miles. Wallfower won by we longiths, Greenheld beating Farewell for second place by a greet. Time 230. Park. An unfortunate accident occurred in

each, with \$750 added, one and one-cighth-niles. Wallflower won by two longitis, Green-field heating Farewell for second place by a-neck. Time, 201.

Fourth race—Purse \$500, 3-year-olds and un-ward, selling race, one mile. Nine started, Fror rook the lean and held it to the fluids, Timy leaster second. Mary Hamilton third, Time, 1-491. The winner, Error, was bought by Green Morris for \$1,700.

Fifth race—Hamileap turdle race, purse \$500, 200 to second, one mile and three fur-longs, over six burdles. Sandoval cantered in four lengths alread of Verplants, who was five lengths alread of Grebse. Time, 242.

Kincory, N.Y., Oct. 23.—Monly and sankey revival meetings commonced here to-day. The morning and afternoon assessors were crowded, and this creating Herrenton Hall was packed with prope, hundreds being unable to gain admission. An overflow meeting was had in the second Februard Charcia, Mr. Sankey conforming the services. The revival promises to be a great success.

DEATH OF GEN. MCLELLAN. Official Action, Condolence, &c.-Ad ministrative Appreciation.

NEWARR, N. J., Oct. 23.—Gen. McCliellan died shortly after midnight last night from neurolation of the heart. He returned home about six weeks ago from his trip west with his humily, and had been under the care of a physician for about two weeks. Nothing se-rates was expected until yesterday, when he

family, at St. Cloud. Orange mountain, where he had lived for about twenty years. Invitations had been issued for a recyclion this eventions.

Gen. McClellan's summer home, creeted after the war, was on the summit of Orange mountain, next to that of his father-in-law, Gen. Marcy. The whole community was shocked by the news of his death. Flags are flying at hair mast, and the Grand Array post has called a meeting to appress their sorrow and offer a body guard for the remains. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. Gen. McClellan was an elder in the Presbyterian cliurch.

Gov. Albert has sent the following telegram to Mrs. McClellan:
STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, OCL. 29, 1885.—My dear Madami I, have just learned with profound sorrow of the death of your delatinguished husband. I speak not only for myself, but for all the people of New Jersey, who will join in the universal booming for the loss of a pure and upright cliure and a great soldier. I wish most carnessly to take such proper afficial action as will do honor to his memory. I have directed Adit Gen. William S. Stryker to assertian your wholes, so that the action of the executive may be in full sympathy with your feelings. I have the honor to be, very rospectfully yours.

Mes. Geome R. McClellan's office in this city it was learned that lie had been failing for mouths past and last not visited the office in two weeks, though it was not expected that his lines would result fatally. He leaves a son and daughter, the former just completing his education. As soon as the trew spread throughout the city great across was expressed at the general's dust. The lags on the public buildings were placed at his famas.

At a special meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 12, G. A. R., of this city, a committee was appelinted to prepare resolutions and take much action as my be necessary in connection with the funeral seremonies of Gen. George B. McClellan, Gen. McClellan was received here with marked surprise. Flagsat half-mast were

with marked surprise. Fags at half-mast were displayed on public buildings business houses, and private residences throughout the city.

George Brinton McClellan was born in Palladelphia, Dec. 8, 1878, and was the son of the celebrated Dr. George McClellan, who was one of the familiers of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He entered at West Point July 1, 1816, and graduated July 1, 1846, number two in a class of diffy-nine, among whom were Gens. John G. Foster, J. L. Reno, D. N. Couch, "Shonewall" Jackson, Truman Seymour, C. C. Gilbert, M. D. L. Simpson, S. D. Rurgis, George Stoneman (how governor of California), James Oakes, Dabney H. Maury, J. N. Palmer, D. R. Jones, Alfred Gibbs, George H. Gordon, J. N. G. Whistler, Nelson H. Davis, Cadmers M. Wilcox, Sanniel B. Maxoy (centarity from Texas), and George E. Pickett. Another member of the class (No. 7) was Capt. H. Derby, topographical engineers, who was known better as "John Phoenia."

His first service was in Mexico, where he was engaged in every battle on Gen. Scott's line from Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico, and was breveted first limitenant for Contrevas and Churubusco, captain for Molino del Rey (which the declined, and to the same grade for Chapullerge. From 1817 to 1955 he was engaged in nettire engineering work, missely on the frontier and along the Northern Fuelic line in the reconstruing ton, except a tour at West Foin.

In 1850 he was ordered as insumer of the bis cavalry) sent to observe the Crimonn was completed in the present and was holding that position in 1861 when the civil was brevied at his proper of the Onion made, which was published by Congress, he resigned Jan. 16, 1867, to become chief engineer of the allinois Central rallway, which he was afterward made vice president. Early in 1861 he became president of the Ohio and Messianjed railway at Chickmant, and was holding that position in 1861 when the civil was broke out.

He at once tendered his services to Gov. Denion, and was made major general in the repula

there.

He was called cast and placed in command, July 12, of the division of the Potomac, which become Aug. 29, 1860, the army of the Potomac, which become Aug. 29, 1860, the army of the Potomac, which he collected, organized, and thorought notbilized into the splendid body that survived, by his training, the shock and disasters of three years of hard lighting and almost continual defeats.

nts. The history of the peninsula campaign is too

lie accepted the homination, and on being de-leated in November, at once, Nov. 8, resigned his commission as major general, and retired to private life.

In 187-12 he was the engineer to complete the famous stovens floating battery. In July, 1870, he was made the engineer-in-chief of decks of New York city, which he held six years, although his residence was at Orange, N. J. In 1978 he became governor of New York, and served one term, since which time he has held no public office, although it was confidently expected that he would be called to the charge of the War Department portfolio by President Cleveland.

He was married in this city in 1857, to the daughter of Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, U. S. A., who survives him.

Yesterday afternoon the President issued the following executive order:

"The death of Geo, B. McCiellan, at one time the major general commanding the army of the l'inited States took place at an early hour

following executive order:

"The death of Geo. R. McClellan, at one time the major general commanshing the army of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished solder and citizen, whose military ability and elvic virtue has shed heter upon the bisiory of his country, it is ordered by the President that the national lag be displayed at half-mast upon all buildings of the executive departments in the city until after his funcreal shall have taken place."

The Secretary of War issued an order giving meessary directions, &c., vesterday afteration. The Fresident sent the following telegram to Mrs. McClellain as soon as the news was received:

Washington, Oct. 29, 1885.—Mrs. George R. McClellain as soon as the news was revived:

Washington, Oct. 29, 1885.—Mrs. George R. McClellain as soon of my deep sympathy the news of your husband's doubt, and, while I know how futtle are all human efforts to console. I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief, and express to you my own erne of affliction at the loss of so good a friend.

Although Gon. McClellain has not been connected with the army since the close of the war, it is probable that some official action regarding his death will be taken by the War Department, even if it is only a public announcement of the fact to the army. It was stated

partnept, even if it is only a nutrice amounce, ment of the fact to the enry. It was stated that he is the only general commander of all he armies in the field who died out of the ser-ice. The lags on all of the departments were ice. The flags of an or the second by the full function. The following order has been issued by the War Department:

The following order has been issued by the War Department:

War Dipartments, Washington, Oct. 29, 1885.

—With profound regret the Secretary of War announces to the army the death of ten, George R. McClellan, formerly major general commanding the armies of the United States, which occurred at Orsnige, N. J., this morning. The name and fame of this distinguished soldier and eithern is known and homogred throughout the republic. As the organizer of the army of the Kolomac, he made it capable of accomplishing great decide the beassuring great were never forgotten, and the splith with which he animated it continued through all its eventful history. Subsequently, as its leader, he rendered great services to his country. His nure and noble character, his unswilland devotion, and the duty he periorized in the hour of periodic will cause his memory everty be cherished with pride by the people of the United States.

Wh. C. Extineert, Sec. McClellan.

Why, C. Expicient, Sec. of War, It is definitely learned that Gen. McClellan came very near being a member of President Cieveland's Cablinet: that he was tendered the Russian insiston, and declined it because of business engagements, and that within the past twenty four hours the President had concluded to offer him an appointment as a member of the civil Service commission.

An examination for examiners' clerks in the patent office will be held Nov. 13.

## GEN, GRANT'S RESTING PLACE

THE REMAINS WILL NOT BE REMOVED TO WASHINGTON CITY.

Mrs. Grant Frankly and Clearly Explains Why Riverside Park Was Selected as the Permanent Tumb of Her Deceased Husband.

New York, Oct. 29.-During several weeks past there has been cause for speculation in the minds of New Yorkers as to whether Gen. Grant's body would remain doubts grew out of a recent statement by Hon. J. B. Chaffee, to the effect that the family of Gen. Grant did not wish the general's body to remain in this city, and that Congress at its next session would take action in the matter. Prof. R. T. Greener, secretary of the Monument Association, stated to-night that the matter had been

secretary of the Monument Association, stated to-might that the matter had been definitely settled, as the following correspondence would show:

Oct. 16, 1885—My Dean Mas, Grany. The executive committee of the Grant Monument Association, to whom was intrusted the homored and patriotic task of soliciting funds for a suitable national memorial to the memory of your distinguished husband, finds itself seriously hampered in its work, and to a great extent embarrased by utterances which appear from time to time in the daily press, often purporting to come from your family. Our committee is much concerned in the reports quite industriously spread abroad, and persistently relierated, that on the assembling of Congress a preconcerted effort, with the consent and approval of your family, would be began to have the body of Gen, Grant removed to Washington for final sepulture.

Our final has already reached a generous sum (nearly \$50,000, and it will be \$500,000 soon), but it must be obvious that any doubt which the public may have as to the desire of the family in regard to the liverside Park as a permanent tomb and the site of the proposed national memorial acts as a deterrent to those who would otherwise freely give.

May I ask from you and your family a clear and emphatic expression of your with and preference—may I and fletermination for the use of our executive committee? Very respectfully yours.

Wh. R. Grant's reply:

New York, Oct. 29, 1885.—Dear Sir: Your etter of the 16th came during my absence, and was received on my return from Long Branch. Riverside was selected by myself and my amily as the burial place of my husband, Gen-Grant.

family as the berial place of my husband, Gen. Grint.

First. Because I believed New York was his preference.

Second. It is near the residence that I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his resting place often.

Third, I have believed, and an now convinced, that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would be at any other place; and

Fourth. The offer of a park in New York the first which observed, and unreservedly assented to, the only condition imposed by Gen. Grant himself, namely, that I should have a place by his side. I am, sir, very respectfully, To Will R. Grang, Mayor City of New York.

THE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

Real Cause of the Assassination-Story of a Woman's Scorn and Jealousy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.-Miss Walters and Mrs. Goode, helyictims of last nigh.'s shooting here, Goode, helyictims of last nigh.'s shooting here, are half sisters and came originally from El 750, 111, where their parents reside. They had been working in R. 6. Dun & Co.'s 8t. Fant office until R was burned out about a year ago, when they came here with excellent credentals. They have been living with L. 8. Gillette at the corner or Courland and L. 8. Gillette at the corner or Courland and the other streets, and that gentleman gives them an excellent character as being quite, unobtrashed workers. Mrs. Goode separated from her hasband about two years ago. Various motives are assigned for the crime by those who have been associated in work with Barras and has been associated in work with Barras and his vactures during the past three years, but they are of too frivial is mature to be credited. They comist principally of petty quarrels which have taken place and fill-feeding which have taken place and alleged to him that the papers were forged and made aspersions upon the gifts characters. These remarks harepeated about the office until he was notified that he must stop taking or stop work. Last week the quarrel again sprang up through a severe reflection Burras cast upon Miss Waiters while he was engaged in a dispute with another clerk. He was told that he must appleading had be a papercutly comes.

or so ago.

If you believe your husband is your husband, and is true to you, you better follow him home some night as he keep; a mistress, and only keepsyou to keep no use for him.

This letter I gave my husband, "she can be a more than the commission of the commi

"This letter I gave my hisband," she con-inued, "and he immediately recognised the andwriting as that of Miss Walters. He was n a position, he said, to swear positively that was her writing, as he had worked with her olone and he had seen so much of her manu-cipt." Mrs. Burnas declared that this was he real cause of the shooting. The victims re both in a comatose condition, and it is as-erted that neither can survive.

The Baltimore-Boston Conspiracy. The Baltimore-Boston Conspiracy.

Borron, Oct. 23.—Chief Inspector Hanseom was asked this morning in regard to the statement which has been made that the alleged Mollen conspiracy was only a blackmalling sechine. He replied that such a theory was entirely luconsistent with the facts and that the public would do well to suscend judgment in the case until fitture developments place it on a basis of certainty. Further than that he had nothing to say, Statements that this case is a scheme to extort money may prove unfounded. These in a pisition to know the facts say that Mr.A.L. Mellen will soon visit Boston.

The \$1.00 which was deposited for 'John Bull' at the Revere House, is now in the safe of that hetel.

Sea Lion in Georgia.

Sea Lion in Georgia. SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 29.—A female sea liou, supposed to be the one that escaped from Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, a few weeks ago, was killed in the Satilla river, seventy-five indes-south of here, on Sunday.

The Pension Office Flooded. The heavy rainfall last evening caused the verto rise, and many cellars of the stores was called on to furnish engines to pump them out, but was unable to comply with the requests. The basement of the new pension building was flooded and the fires in the boiler from were put out. The rain poured through the root, and the upper stories of the building were drouched. At a late hour the superintendent found the aid of a fire engine necessary, and he was compelled to call our Judge Edmonds for permission to get one.

Gen. Norris's New Tactics. Gen. William H. Norris, late of the 6th corps, army of the Potomac, has applied to Lieut. Gen. Sheridau, commanding the United States army, for a board of army officers to report his new system of faciles for infantry art with breech-loading or magnetic rifles.

Ir you are alone in Washington and want to enjoy some imposent fun, see. "Skipped by the light of the Moon" at the New National. Na-erime in it. Matince for ladies and children on Saturday.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity-Cooler, clear-ing, and fair weather, preceded by rain in tha

morning.
Thermometric readings—3 a, m., 50.29; 7 a. m., 50.9°; 11 a. m., 60.8°; 3 p. m., 61.0°; 7 p. m., 60.8°; 10 p. m., 57.7°; 11 p. m., 57.2°, Mean temperature, 50.1°; maximum, 63.0°; minimum, 57.2°; mean relative humidity, 65.7°;